

# The Courier-Journal.

VOLUME LXV

LOUISVILLE, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1884.

NEW SERIES, NO. 5,532.

## CINCINNATI

Is the great industrial center of the West, employing a capital of over \$75,000,000 in manufacturing alone. In 5,333 factories there are engaged 83,393 hands, producing an annual aggregate of over \$200,000,000 in manufactured goods.

The following are among the most reliable and extensive Manufacturing and Mercantile establishments in Cincinnati.

**ARCHITECTURAL**  
(Established 1849.)  
And ARTISTIC IRON WORKS,  
J. P. WALTON & CO.,  
Culvert and Harrison Sts.,  
CINCINNATI.

**ARCHITECTURAL**  
(Established 1877.)  
IRON ROOFING and Siding and Corrugated  
Iron of all kinds, the Largest and  
Best in the United States,  
PORTER IRON ROOFING CO., 101, 103 and 105  
West Front St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**ARCHITECTURAL**  
(Established 1845.)  
GALVANIZED Iron Cornices, Window Caps,  
Sky Lights and Tin and Sheet Roofing,  
WITT & BROWN,  
144 West Third St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**ARIBA ROASTED COFFEE.**  
Has no equal.  
E. J. WILSON & CO.,  
Importers of Coffee, Indigo and  
Spices, 48 W. Second St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**BOOKSELLERS,**  
STATIONERS and IMPORTERS,  
ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,  
61, 63 and 65 West Fourth St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**BRASS GOODS, ETC.**  
Machinists, Steam and Gas Fitters, Boiler-  
makers, Engine and Millwrights, and all  
other kinds of brass and iron work,  
J. W. KILPATRICK & SON,  
S. E. cor. Pearl and Ludlow Sts.,  
CINCINNATI.

**CARRIAGES,**  
Buggies, Landaus, Landaus, Broughams,  
Rockaways, Victorias and Phaetons in great  
variety.  
The GEO. C. MILLER SONS Carriage Co.,  
18, 20 and 22 West Seventh St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**CINCINNATI**  
**TYPE FOUNDRY,**  
201 Vine Street,  
ESTIMATES AND SPECIFICATIONS ON APPLICATION

**CINCINNATI STAMPING CO.**  
Manufacturers of Plain, Stamped and Ja-  
paned Tin, Zinc and Sheet Iron Wire.  
Jobbers and Importers of Metals,  
Southeast Cor. Pearl and Ludlow Streets,  
CINCINNATI.

**COTTON SEED OIL MILLS,**  
The Planters' Oil Machinery Co.,  
134 West Second Street,  
CINCINNATI.

**DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,**  
WHOLESALE.  
GEO. W. McATPIN & CO.,  
101, 103 and 105 W. Fourth St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**FANCY GOODS, TOYS, ETC.**  
KNOST BROS. & CO., Importers and Job-  
bers of Fancy and Sporting Goods, Toys, Ba-  
bies, Croquet and Lawn Tennis Supplies, etc.,  
Agents for New York's "Admirable Mamma"  
Roller Skates. Jobbers and Importers of  
Manufacturers' prices. 137 West Fourth St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES.**  
An unrivaled record. Not an instance on  
record where one of Hall's Safe and Lock Co.'s  
Burglar-proof or Fire and Burglar-proof Safes  
has been forced open and robbed of a dollar by  
burglars. "We offer a reward of \$1,000 for proof  
to the contrary."—The Hall Safe and Lock Co.,  
CINCINNATI.

**FURNITURE**  
The Robt. Mitchell Furniture Co. have the  
largest furniture factory in the world, and ship  
to all quarters of the civilized globe. Send 20 cts.  
in stamps for their catalogue and 1000 illus-  
trated catalogue representing nearly 8,000 ar-  
ticles of furniture. Prices the lowest. Send for  
free. 107, 109, 111, 113 West Fourth St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**GAS FIXTURES AND LAMP GOODS.**  
Artistic and Special Designs for Gas or Oil  
Fixtures furnished when desired.  
McKENRY & CO.,  
8 East Fourth & 10 and 102 Main St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**GOLD PENS.**  
JOHN HOLLAND, Mfr.  
of Gold Pens, Fountain Pens, Ball Pens, Pen-  
cils, Cases, Patent Pencils, Stylus and other  
writing instruments. 10 West Fourth St.,  
CINCINNATI.  
Price Lists mailed free.

**GRATES AND MANTELS.**  
W. W. MAGILL & SONS, Manufacturers,  
6, 7 and 8 Burnet House Block,  
Third St., west of Vine, CINCINNATI.

**GROCERIES.**  
Wholesale, Importing and Jobbing.  
W. H. CLARK & SONS,  
68, 70 and 72 Vine Street,  
CINCINNATI.

**HATS, FURS AND CLOAKS.**  
"Headquarters for the latest styles."  
A. E. BURKHART & CO.,  
113 West Fourth St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**RANGES.**  
Wrought Iron Portable Ranges for Hotel  
and Family use, and all kinds of Iron  
implements for culinary purposes.  
JOHN VAN & CO., MANUFACTURERS,  
No. 10 East Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

**SHIRTS.**  
Shirts made to order and ready made (our  
own make). Send for circular containing full  
showing styles of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs. Also  
formula for self-measurement.  
Fourth and Walnut Streets, CINCINNATI.

**STARCH.**  
The Matchless Brand "Nickel Glass" Lau-  
dry Starch. The new idea, in package parcels,  
that paralyzes competition.  
ARLINGTON LUXEMBOURG,  
Manufacture, 42 and 44 West Second St.,  
CINCINNATI.

**STOVES.**  
The "Champion Monitor" Cooking Stoves  
and the "Clifton" and "Window"  
Heating Stoves.  
W. H. BESSOR & CO.,  
CINCINNATI.

**WATCH CASES.**  
More than 500,000 Gold and Silver Watch  
Cases, all stamped "J. H. BEEBE" are now in the  
pockets of the people, and all having one in  
their possession are assured that they have the  
very best made. DULLES WATKINS & CO.,  
NEW YORK, N. Y.

**WOOD WORKING MACHINERY.**  
Complete outfit for Sawmills, Planing  
Mills, Shingles, and all other kinds of  
wood-working machinery. Also, saw and  
planing mills, and all other kinds of  
wood-working machinery. Address the  
Manufacturers.  
CORDERMAN & EVANS CO.,  
P.O. Box 100, near Central Ave., CINCINNATI.

## A PANTALON SALE

We begin a sale of Pantaloon to-day at popular prices for fresh and desirable goods.

### PANTALOONS.

VERY GOOD.	\$2 00	VERY LOW.
	\$2 50	
	\$3 00	
	\$3 50	
	\$4 00	
	\$4 50	

The Bargain Suits at \$8 50, \$10, \$12, are going briskly.

**H. A. WITHERSPOON,**  
OAK HALL, FOURTH AND JEFFERSON.

### TEAS.

## BEWARE OF SPURIOUS TEAS

Teas are five cents per pound cheaper all round, and likely to go higher in consequence of the supply being new fourth test than a year ago. These are the best of the million pounds of spurious and adulterated Teas in storage in New York, which were imported before the late adulteration act was passed by Congress. These Teas are being gradually forced on the public in the country by dealers who don't know their business, but who buy anything in the shape of Tea if only low enough in price.

We call special attention to our delicious RI-PING Tea at 60c per pound. This Tea possesses great strength, combined with a pure aromatic flavor, so highly esteemed by lovers of good Tea. Compare our RI-PING at 60c per pound with any Tea sold in the city at any price.

**A. FONDA & SONS,**  
339 Fourth Ave., Louisville.

### PLUMBING, ETC.

## THE PENDU LIGHT.

It Saves Gas, Eyesight, Health and Decorations.

It is very light, and will not strain the lightest Chandelier or Bracket.

PRICE \$1 75. FOR SALE BY

**DUFFY & KOSILO, Gas and Steam Fitters,**  
433 Market St., between Fourth and Fifth.

### JEWELRY.

**BRIDAL!**  
Beautiful and Novel Goods for BRIDAL  
PRESENTS, selected from fresh im-  
portations while in New York.  
**JAS. K. LEMON,**  
FOURTH AVENUE,  
COURIER-JOURNAL BUILDING.

### COAL.

## BYRNE & SPEED

Miners and Shippers of Coal

SCREENED FROM THE ELEVATOR.

Pittsburgh, 14c	\$3 50
Pittsburgh, 12c	3 00
Wilmington, 12c	3 25
Wilmington, 10c	2 75
Kentucky, 10c	2 50
Kentucky, 8c	2 25
Crushed Coal, 12c	4 50
Crushed Coal, per bushel	10c
Large Coke per bushel	10c

Lehigh Anthracite, Cross Creek, 80c per ton.

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## THE NEWS.

INDICATIONS.—For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, slightly warmer, generally fair weather, winds shifting to east and south, lower barometer.

TO-DAY IS WASHINGTON'S birthday and a legal holiday.

DR. JOHN D. WOODS was yesterday elected Public Printer for the term of two years, beginning the first Monday in August.

THE joint committee, appointed to consider the question, will report a resolution extending the session of the Legislature to March 22.

THE House yesterday passed the bill to establish a branch penitentiary. The friends of the measure claim that it will have but slight opposition in the Senate.

IT is about settled that Louisville will not get the National Democratic Convention. St. Louis and Chicago are the contestants, with the latter a trifle in the lead.

A CALL will be issued to-day for the meeting of the National Greenback Labor Convention at Indianapolis, May 28, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President.

SOME of the Berlin newspapers want United States Minister SARGENT recalled, accusing him of ignorance of diplomatic usages in connection with his transmission of the Lasker resolution to BISMARCK.

THE Democratic testimony before the Senate committee investigating at New Orleans the alleged Mississippi outrages contradicts the blood-curdling stories rehearsed by ignorant negroes and office-holding Republicans.

EDWARD SCOTT, of Nashville, was shot and killed by FRANK MCNAIRY, of Cincinnati, at Short-line Junction, this morning. They were both passengers on L. and N. train No. 3, going South. The shooting was done in the ladies' car, and MCNAIRY claims it was accidental.

THE Frankfort correspondent of the COURIER-JOURNAL reviews, in another column, the probable candidates to succeed Senator J. C. S. BLACKBURN in the House of Representatives. The field is an exceptionally strong one, and the winner will be none other than a thoroughbred.

## PROBABLY A MURDER.

Two Passengers Quarrel in the Ladies' Car at the Short-line Junction, and One of Them Fatally Shot.

CLAIMING THAT IT WAS ACCIDENTAL.

A mysterious shooting which will in all probability end in a death, occurred at 2:10 o'clock this morning on the south-bound passenger train. Some time before the train left the depot a well-dressed young man entered the ladies' car, and, taking possession of a seat near the center, proceeded to take a nap. In a few moments another man walked into the car and took the seat just behind the first party, and also fell asleep. Neither of them was aroused until the train arrived at the Short-line junction, where it waited for a few minutes to make connection with the train from the East. The ladies' coach was nearly filled with passengers, but everything was remarkably quiet. The silence was broken, however, by the man first mentioned, who suddenly rose from his reclining position, and rubbing his eyes proceeded to make some remark about the man in the seat behind him. The latter was also aroused, and straightening up demanded what was the matter. It appears that while asleep he had thrown one of his feet over the back of the seat in front of him, so that it rested on the man sleeping there. In answer to his question as to what was the trouble, the first party made some comment in a rather gruff tone about people putting their feet over the seats. Some further words passed between them. Suddenly the man occupying the rear seat rose to his feet, and running his hand into the inside pocket of his overcoat drew a pistol. Almost before his adversary had time to realize what was being done the weapon was discharged. The bullet took effect in the left groin, ranging backward, and the man fell out into the center of the car. In a moment all was confusion. The ladies in the car began to scream and rush toward the door, two of them fainting while the man stood in open-mouthed astonishment. The murderer, who still held the pistol in his hand, seemed undecided what course to pursue for a moment, but recovering himself started toward the rear door. The brakeman and conductor, who had been attracted by the noise, now arrived and placed him under arrest. He offered no resistance, and gave up his pistol without saying a word. When questioned as to who he was, he said his name was Frank McNairy, and that he lived in Cincinnati. He was apparently about thirty years old, and was rather handsome and well dressed. The wounded man was picked up from where he was lying and carried into the baggage-car, where his wound was examined. He was insensible, and was bleeding very profusely. A physician who was on the train took charge of him and administered stimulants, so that he was soon able to speak. He stated that his name was Edward Scott and his home was in Nashville. He asked to be taken to the residence of Dr. D. W. Yandell for treatment. A special engine was telegraphed for, but he had not arrived in the city up to the time of going to press. The police patrol wagon was sent out for McNairy. The latter claims that he did not intend to shoot when he drew the pistol, and that the weapon went off accidentally.

THE cyclone left in its track a beyond description. One needs to stand in the midst of demolished forests and see the destruction of life and property to form an idea of the extent of the damage. The list above tells a sad story of shattered families, but it is cold and impotent when it comes to giving an idea of what those deaths mean.

Near where the cyclone left its first son from Jasper, three brothers have lived for years. Their names are John, Peter and Levi Cagle. They are all prosperous and well-to-do farmers, owning good lands and running an extensive Government distillery. They live within a stone's throw of each other and have good, comfortable houses. Levi Cagle lived in a large two-story house sitting upon the crest of a hill overlooking the valley of one of the mountain creeks. Southward from his house was open, no trees or hills were in the way, and his residence stood right in the pathway of the cyclone. In his house were his wife and five children and three hired men—William Grover, William Herrin and Alonzo Wright.

The cyclone whisked over the mountains and into the valley, where it paused a moment to gather its forces in unbroken space, and whizzed like an arrow aimed at the house of Levi Cagle. For a second it flew through the air unobstructed, then it

## WIPED ITSELF ABOUT THE HOUSE.

gave it a merry jerk, and literally tore the happy home to a million pieces; not a shingle clung to its fellow, and of the place and all its outshines not one stick was left above another. There was crash and clatter, and the air was filled with flying timbers, tin pans, furniture, feathers, corn, wheat, bedding, chickens, and in fact everything that the place held. Mr. Cagle was at the residence of his brother, just outside the fury of the storm, and when he saw the cyclone coming he started toward his house. When he reached there he was forced to cling to underbrush to keep from blowing away, and as soon as the wind was gone he proceeded to where a moment before his house had stood. A heartrending spectacle met his gaze. His wife and two children were found a hundred yards away dead; further on three other persons, one a baby eighteen months old, were picked up in an almost dying condition. Two of them had been blown a hundred yards.

Scattered about in the woods were the three men, Grover, Herrin and Wright, all dead, one with a huge tree across his body. Thushad been given up six lives to the cyclone, and yet others were narrowly saved, and may yet fall to respond to surgeon's skill. The cyclone coming he started toward his house. When he reached there he was forced to cling to underbrush to keep from blowing away, and as soon as the wind was gone he proceeded to where a moment before his house had stood. A heartrending spectacle met his gaze. His wife and two children were found a hundred yards away dead; further on three other persons, one a baby eighteen months old, were picked up in an almost dying condition. Two of them had been blown a hundred yards.

family, was with grief, The dead bodies and injured children were removed to the house of Wesley Cagle, and one messenger went for shrouds for six and another for three. Such visitation rarely falls to the lot of one man.

Will the reader take a trip along the wake of the cyclone in that 15 miles? It crossed the Western and Atlantic railroad near Cartersville. It appears that it did nothing of consequence until it reached a point a few miles from Jasper, say seven or eight; then it made a 15-mile shoot for Grassy Knob, and this is what it did:

Archer's mill was blown down, and the log dam blown away.

Pitt's store was blown down.

John Nicholson's house was blown down, and his wife, sister of Hon. Lem Alred, killed. They are both very old. Mr. Nicholson is dead.

Widow Corbin's house was blown down, but out of eight persons in it none were hurt.

## TUESDAY'S TORNADO.

The Further Its Track is Followed Up, the More Appalling the Spectacle.

Reports From the Cherokee Country are Burdened With Tales of Death and Devastation.

The Terrible Wind Plows a Path Over Grassy Knob, 3,290 Feet Above the Sea.

Sweeping Down Into the Valley, It Spreads Death and Destruction in Its Course for Miles.

## LEAVING TWENTY DEAD AND OTHERS DYING.

(Special to the Courier-Journal.)

ATLANTA, Feb. 21.—One of the worst tales of the storm comes from Grassy Knob, one of the highest points of Long-wamp range in the Cherokee country. The low rumble broke into loud roaring, and at once a wild and furious cyclone swept across the southwestern end of this strip of country. The face of the country seemed to have been seized with convulsions. A huge mass of black clouds, with bright white lining, was seen to pass along to the south of Jasper, first rushing furiously toward the ground, then darting wildly upward, boiling then that, like a huge pool of sheepskin, then whirling and whizzing and lashing each other, yet moving along with dignified grandeur toward the summit of Grassy Knob. The noise of the cyclone was like that made by the flushing of a covey of quails multiplied ten thousand times over. Windows rattled and houses shook as the huge whirlwinds passed in sight of and within three miles of Jasper. The mass of boiling clouds stood a moment to wrench off the native forest like a huge ball to match the mountain spur, then whizzed along over the level ridge, danced a few fantastic jigs, and with a sweep went over Grassy Knob, 3,290 feet above the level of the sea and 2,130 feet above the tallest spire in Atlanta. The cyclone had come in eight seven miles to the right of Jasper. It went over the mountains and out of sight eight miles from Jasper. It was in sight perhaps five minutes, the route being from a half mile to three miles across. Now see what it did in the five minutes' trip over that fifteen-mile slice of country.

## HERE IS A LIST OF DEAD:

Mrs. LEVI CAGLE and two children.

WM. GROVER.

WM. HERRIN.

ALONZO WRIGHT.

Mrs. JAMES DOWDA and two children.

Mrs. WYLY.

Mrs. LEWIS KING and two children.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Reported, Mrs. JOHN NICHOLSON.

Mrs. NATION.

Mrs. WATKINS.

A child of Perry Pettit, child of W. H. Collier, child of Hiram Walker—making in all twenty deaths known and accounted for yesterday.

The cyclone left in its track a beyond description. One needs to stand in the midst of demolished forests and see the destruction of life and property to form an idea of the extent of the damage. The list above tells a sad story of shattered families, but it is cold and impotent when it comes to giving an idea of what those deaths mean.

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James Dowda's house was blown down, and his wife and two children killed.

Lewis King's house was blown down, and his wife killed.

Bill Anderson's house was blown down, and his little girl hurt.

Refuge Baptist church was blown to atoms. Dillard Patterson was blown a considerable distance, but not hurt.

Joseph Morris' house was blown away, and his wife's arm broken.

A young man, name unknown, was hurt. Bill Reese was not at home, but his wife ran into the cellar with eight children, and the house was blown from over them and dashed into a million splinters. Mrs. Reese had her arm broken, and one child had a finger hurt so that it had to be amputated. Had it not been for the cellar, they would have been killed.

Levi Cagle's house and outshouses, and all property except land were blown away, and six persons killed and three dangerously wounded.

The house of Lewis King was blown down and Mrs. King killed.

ALONG THE TRACK.

The following farmers in the lower part of Pickens and edge of Cherokee were hurt: W. H. COLLIER.

Mrs. WARREN.

—BARRETT.

Mrs. FRANK MANLEY.











# Courier-Journal.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 22, 1884.

## NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

Persons mailing *transit copies* of the *Courier-Journal* to friends abroad must place *two-cent stamps* on all of our *eight-column editions*, and *three-cent stamps* on all *single numbers*, or they will be detained in the Louisville post-office.

This is a legal holiday, and the banks, post-office and public offices generally will be closed. The *Courier-Journal* will be issued to-morrow morning as usual, and our counting-room will be open for business all day and until midnight.

## "BUSINESS."

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—The breadstuffs markets were weak and irregular in controlling centers. Provisions were strong and higher in Chicago, and of course the decline was arrested elsewhere. Hogs were also higher, and cattle steady. Cotton was firm, and futures advanced in New York 3/65 points. In New York money was quiet and easy. Foreign exchange was nearly stationary. Government bonds were higher for 4 1/2% and steady for other issues. The stock market was active in some properties, and values were sustained or higher on manipulated properties.

## BISMARCK'S LETTER.

Bismarck's letter of explanation in relation to the Lasker resolutions fully confirms the first version of his conduct in that matter in all its details. The "man of blood and iron" has nothing to say through the ordinary diplomatic channel of communication, but consents to communicate to a German newspaper his reasons for taking the course he pursued. He states in this that he refused to permit the resolutions of Congress to go to the Reichstag, and that he directed their return to the American Secretary of State. He professes respect to the opinions of "so important a body as the American House of Representatives," but he immediately proceeds to place his own personality high above that of, and declares that, in his opinion, Herr Lasker was not worthy of the tribute bestowed upon him by Congress.

This Junker autocrat, therefore, places his personal censure upon the House of Representatives for presuming to praise a scholar and patriot who had the effrontery to deny Bismarck the homage and subservience which his arrogant nature demands; and he refuses to permit the American Government to transmit an official communication to the Reichstag concerning one of the most distinguished members of that body. The act is one of insufferable rudeness to the United States, and is a striking illustration of the theory of despotic government entertained by the German Chancellor. He assumes the right to determine in this case what kind of matter shall be permitted to go before the German Legislature, and to decide for the American Congress that public opinion must wait, before venturing upon its decisions, for the fiat of this or that autocrat.

If in resenting this insult Congress should do what is repugnant to advocates of commercial freedom and put in execution certain pending measures unfriendly to Germany, and should even go far beyond them in establishing commercial non-intercourse, thus minimizing or suspending the only practical form of intercourse now subsisting, the German people would certainly suffer more or less; but for this they could make no valid complaint. If they permit their nation to be dominated by the most oppressive combination of haughty aristocracy and irresponsible despotism at present surviving in any nation in Europe or Asia, they must be ready to pay the penalty for their own *loches*. They have, indeed, no right to expect happiness and prosperity under an antiquated despotism like that of Bismarck, and this would be only one of the natural inconveniences resulting from their own folly.

As for us, we have nothing to fear and but little to lose. In 1883, our domestic exports and re-exports to Germany amounted to \$86,109,929, and our imports \$37,377,728, but such articles as we export to Germany can not be easily dispensed with, while the goods which we purchase from Germany could be duplicated in any one of half a dozen other European nations. We have, therefore, the advantage of position.

## SALE OF TOBACCO BY PRODUCERS.

We publish in another column a communication from the Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second Kentucky District in relation to the sale of tobacco by producers. The *Courier-Journal* has published the law on this subject, and the rulings of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and has shown that the latter official has placed restrictions upon the producer, not countenanced by the law. He has forbidden planters to sell tobacco in any other form except the natural cured leaf, in packages or bundles.

That the Commissioner was wrong in his construction of the act of March, 1883, can be made apparent to any unprejudiced mind. In giving the planters the right to sell tobacco of their own production, directly to consumers to the amount of \$100 worth per annum, Congress must necessarily be considered to have taken a wide departure from all the previous principles of legislation on that subject. All former laws had forbidden planters to sell tobacco at retail to consumers, and had permitted them to sell only to licensed traders whose business it was to prepare it for consumption and to sell to consumers. The act of March, 1883, therefore, to the extent of \$100 worth of tobacco per annum clearly designed to place planters in the position heretofore occupied by licensed middlemen alone. The simple right to sell to consumers was conferred without any limitation as to the form in which the tobacco should be sold; but as such sales were placed on a new basis, it was necessarily contemplated that the form should be permitted to be modified accordingly. The sales which were alone previously permitted were in the form best adapted to the nature and purpose of such sales, but the mere privilege of conveying the privilege of putting the leaf in the form best suited to the convenience of the seller and consumer. The Commissioner arbitrarily interferes with the twisting of tobacco for this trade, and, therefore, he presumes to make a new law, which robs the act of Congress of

most of its value to the producers of leaf tobacco.

Section 2444 of the Revised Statutes, for the reasons above stated, has no bearing upon the case. When that act was passed, and until the act of March, 1883, was passed, the theory of legislation was directed to the prevention of all sales of tobacco by retail to consumers, except by licensed manufacturers or dealers. The new law departs radically from that theory, for the purpose of conferring similar rights upon leaf producers, within certain limitations of value, but with no limitations upon form.

## THE RESOURCES OF KENTUCKY.

In his report on the Geological Survey of Kentucky, Prof. Procter says of the Southern Exposition: "The results were beyond the most sanguine hopes. An exhibition second only to the great Centennial Exhibition of 1876, and in some respects surpassing that exhibition, was perfected in a remarkably short time, and gave the strongest evidence of the great resources of the South and the future possibilities of that great undeveloped empire."

The testimony from the office of the Geological Survey of the usefulness of the Exposition is not confined to the above quoted utterance. The correspondence and intercourse of that office are chiefly in relation to the development of the natural resources of the State and the utilization of its territory by increase of population. It may justly be said of the modest director of the survey that no man has ever done more or contemplated more than he for the advancement of these interests of Kentucky. The implements for such development as Kentucky needs for her natural resources are capital, scientific investigation and intelligent work. It is with such powerful and trained energies that Prof. Procter has to deal. The statements brought to him by correspondence, therefore, are entitled to special consideration as the cautious expressions of capital and the exact utterances of scientific habit, devoid of compliment, and not given to enthusiasm.

Kentucky did not make as extensive an exhibit as she might, if more money had been devoted to that purpose, but the very best use was made of all she had. The testimony passing through the State office is that the State of Kentucky in the Southern Exposition unfolded her resources in a manner in which they had never been presented before, that the comparative arrangement there presented gave opportunity for examination that could not be accomplished by months of travel through the productive regions represented.

A gentleman of varied experience in the examination of natural products in various sections of the country with the practical view of remunerative investment of capital, and whose present business is to direct attention to Kentucky, affirms that recent experience in travel had surprised him in regard to the local advantages of the Southern Exposition.

Wherever he went in different sections of the United States he found persons informed as to the resources of Kentucky from observations made in the Kentucky display at the Southern Exposition. He found persons, to whom he expected to address descriptive explanations, already familiar with the subject from seeing the comparative arrangement of the minerals and other products at Louisville. For many years it has been the dream of Kentucky that the hidden wealth revealed by science would be made productive.

For many years it has been a question in which direction the productive energy of capital would find itself. The South seemed to have an unfair struggle against the great Northwest, and for a long time it looked as if the South would be left to work out its own destiny. But the industrial movement is now shaping itself, and it is the verdict of all those interested from an outside standpoint in that movement that the Southern Exposition has demonstrated that the South is now to be the field of its best effort.

## KENTUCKY GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The report of the Kentucky Geological Survey and Bureau of Immigration is a document which deserves particular attention. The members of the Legislature especially should take pride in the work done by the bureau, and they should see that the appropriation to continue it is promptly made.

The survey of the coal-fields, as far as it has gone, has been of inestimable service. It has revealed an inexhaustible source of wealth and made what was before only a vague belief, a matter of scientific demonstration. The report of this survey has attracted general attention, and will lead to large investments of eastern and foreign capital in railroads and coal mines.

No one at all interested in the industrial problems before the country can afford to put aside unread this report of Prof. Procter. The center of the iron industry moves slowly from Pennsylvania to the South. The course and rapidity of this movement depends very largely on the location and the value of the coal-fields. Prof. Procter says:

"On top of the subcarboniferous limestone brought up by the great Pine Mountain fault, there is an excellent iron ore near the Elkhorn coking coal. Along the border of the State, in Southwest Virginia, is an extensive deposit of the Clinton or 'red' iron ore, very cheap ore—only a few miles distant from this Kentucky coking coal, whilst there is an abundance of high-grade ores in the valley of Southwest Virginia, and in Western North Carolina, is an extensive deposit of what is probably the best steel-making ore in America. During the census year 1,414,182 tons of ore were brought from the Lake Superior region, and 439,451 tons from across the ocean. It is mainly to be used in the manufacture of steel—hundreds of miles of railways to the furnaces in the valley of the Upper Ohio. Stand in the Southern Kentucky upon the mountain looking out over the coal fields, and at the blue hills of North Carolina, containing the great steel-making ores. I have realized that it is necessary to make the facts well known to insure the building of railways to unite these great resources and the consequent development of a great iron and steel industry in our midst second to none in America. It is hoped to still further extend the known area of the coking coal during the coming summer. At the same time other valuable coals have been investigated and the materials collected for a completed report on the counties including study of soils, timbers, water-powers, etc."

The resources of the bureau have been limited, but they have been used to most excellent purpose, and the Legislature, we trust, will see that the plans for directing immigration to Kentucky are elaborated and extended. If we could make known the natural advantages possessed by Kentucky, the character of her climate and of her soil, her wealth of forest and of mine, immigrants would come by the thousands. If the proper appropriation is made this

bureau can do a valuable work for the State during the next few years.

The Boston *Herald* agrees with some of the Democratic papers which are advising the National Committee to fix the date for the convention not more than eight or ten weeks before the election, and to then go in for a "short, sharp and decisive campaign." It is urged in behalf of this policy that the telegraph and press have so altered the conditions under which long campaigns were indispensable years ago, that one-third the time formerly taken is now amply sufficient for the canvass. This might be considered an excellent suggestion if the Republicans had not already fixed the time for holding their convention at an early date. There is no use in a long and heated campaign, but it is not probable that the Democrats will wish to give the Republican candidate several months the start of them. The *Herald* adds:

"The Democrats should consider, however, the demoralizing effect it would produce upon the Republican campaign to have nothing but the empty air to fight all summer. The voters would get sick and tired of hearing the monotonous note of the party-ton-ton beaten for the only candidate in the field, and would look forward with a sense of positive relief and pleasure to a fresh sensation in the autumn. If the Democrats meant their record during the present session of Congress, and nominate a man in whom the country has confidence, a couple of months are long enough in which to make their canvass. They have failed every time in a long race. Suppose they husband their strength for a surprise?"

If the Democrats should attempt to shirk the tariff issue, then the quicker they hurry through the campaign the better; but, if they intend to make a square fight on it, plenty of time and discussion will not harm them.

PETITIONS signed by hundreds of our best citizens have been sent to Frankfort urging the passage of a registration law. This is a serious matter with us here; we begin to realize that something must be done to protect the ballot-box, to lift politics out of the mire, to make elections more fully and fairly represent the will of the people. The first step in the direction of any permanent reform is to secure a registration law. It is not a matter which only concerns Louisville; it concerns the entire State. Corruption here will not end here; its poison will spread in all directions. As the city grows, its influence in State politics becomes stronger, and votes purchased or repeated here may change the whole course of State affairs. We trust the matter will be considered in the broadest manner. We see the danger, we are on the ground, and give the warning. It is not merely a local danger; it concerns the entire State, and a registration law which in Louisville will limit corruption and make repeating or purchase more difficult than it has been heretofore, deserves not only the hearty support of the Louisville members, but it ought to have the support of every lover of law and order everywhere.

A PHILADELPHIA scientist has set to work and discovered the cause of the late heavy rains in the Ohio valley. In fact, he kills two birds with one stone, accounting for the rains and the red sunsets with one cause. In something over half a column he demonstrates to his own satisfaction that the origin of both is in the eruptions of the volcanic island of Krakatoa. The red sunsets are due, he says, to the volcanic dust, and the rains to the water thrown up in the explosions. The *Courier-Journal* had thought the flood was probably the result of a desperate effort of Nature to drown out the "Ohio idea," and in view of the present explanation that theory will have to stand aside.

An incident occurred before the Ways and Means Committee, the other day, which illustrates some of the workings of the protective policy. Mr. JOSEPH WHARTON addressed the committee, protesting against the reduction of the duty on nickel. Owing to the present high tariff on that article, Mr. WHARTON is the sole miner and manufacturer of nickel in this country, being able to practically control the market and dictate his own terms. It is not strange that he objects to the reduction of a tariff which taxes the nickel-consumers of the country for the benefit of one man, when he happens to be that man.

It is noticed that the only opposition to the proposed copyright of news is made by those papers which have been accustomed to steal their news from others. As was to be expected, they hesitate at no misrepresentation of the measure, and no perversion of the truth to prevent the passage of such a bill. They persistently state that it is designed to ask a copyright for forty-eight hours instead of twenty-four, and they are wildly attempting to frighten the country papers into a belief that their interests will be injured, when they will by no means suffer. Being without influence themselves, they hope to scare the country press to come to their rescue.

EVERYTHING was prepared to give the RANDALL boom a boost if King had been re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia Tuesday. Mr. RANDALL himself had declared that such a result would place Pennsylvania among the doubtful States, and Uncle DANA and Uncle MCCLURE were waiting for the expected good news with their hands on their hats, ready to toss them in the air for Uncle RANDALL as the coming man. But somehow, since Uncle DANA and Uncle MCCLURE got out of bed the wrong foot foremost at the beginning of the year, things have been going sadly amiss with them.

NO NEWS has been received yet as to what Mr. THOMAS OCHILTREE proposes to do about BISMARCK's insolent treatment of Mr. OCHILTREE's Lasker resolutions. If Mr. OCHILTREE doesn't himself take BISMARCK in hand and dress him down before Congress can act, then the country has misjudged Mr. OCHILTREE and his belligerent hair.

It is a favorable sign that the Nashville American "lets up" on protection to pig-iron long enough to discuss JOHN BROWN's legs. If we are going in for this royal privilege, let us have it. The Prince of Wales writes a book on "What I Know About Legs."

WHETHER forests prevent floods or not, it is very convenient to have trees around when the river overflows. Those who saved their lives during the storm Tuesday night by climbing trees will testify to that.

FRED DOUGLASS was married only the other day, and he has already started out on a "lecturing tour."

## THIS AND THAT.

Not Mad.

(By the Post of the *Asphaltum*.)  
A handsome young man of the newspaper press, Brimful of dark ways and of tricks that are vain,  
To Hopkinton went to be placed in duress,  
Pretexting that he was not *compos*-tastic.  
The keeper dropped down on the schemer's sharp plan,  
And said unto him, "From your folly refrain;  
The scientists tell us with truth, my young man,  
To be classed as a lunatic one must have brain."

VANDERBILT writes the name of his town N. York.

In Minneapolis a man can be buried for only \$11. But who would want to be found dead in Minneapolis?

ALTHOUGH St. Valentine's day has passed, the recent blizzard has put a sudden check upon spring poetry.

FIRE insurance companies are well enough, but the coming corporations are the water insurance companies.

COLORADO description of a conversation: "Here the wretch's fragment of conscience gets the bulge on his gall, and he weakens."

MISS ENCYCLOPEDIA DEWEY is a witness in a New York trial. The American people are getting tired of naming their girls Mary Jane.

VON MOLTKE is called "The Silent." Of course he is silent. He doesn't want people to know that he got all his best military points from Mr. Halstead.

It seems that average newspaper reporters will not make first-class liars. They are generally supposed to answer all ordinary purposes, however.

LONDON *Truth* says the Delmonicos taught the Americans how to eat. It is supposed, from this, that the Delmonicos used to take in their rations with a knife.

DETECTIVES who don't try to catch burglars may seem to be derelict, but they know what they are about. Too many burglars caught would very soon unsettle values.

MASSACHUSETTS, which sets examples for all the world, has 35,000 farmers who own dogs, and who don't care a cent for the smaller number of farmers who own sheep.

MR. EDWARDS, of Oxford, Me., can read any letter placed on the top of his head. It is a vast mistake to suppose that Mr. Blaine is the only great man ever produced in Maine.

JAILER RUEL continues his pursuit of the small boy. Not satisfied with spiking the slabs at the Court-house steps, he has located a "thrashing-machine" in the same vicinity.

THE LIVES of all newspaper men are made happy at some time or other by some delighted person who likes to wear the company with "Better look out—he'll put your name in the paper!"

LOUISVILLE's population is made up of three great classes: The tax-eaters, the tax-dodgers and the tax-payers. Between the first two, the latter class has a beautiful picnic as often as twice a year.

It is in protection that makes the nation prosperous, how foolish it is to permit free trade between the States! How mighty would all the States become in a few years if each was protected from the other!

THE Superintendent of the Hopkinton Insane Asylum can discriminate between a newspaper reporter and a lunatic. The Superintendent must be not only a Rodman, but a lightning-Rodman.

A NEW YORKER relates that the apparition of Mr. Gould has appeared at the foot-board of his bed. The story seems likely, as Mr. Gould has a tomb of his own, and a ghost would not be much additional expense.

A PROMINENT resident of an Eastern city says it takes an archangel in the Mayor's chair to withstand the demands of party leaders. An archangel would have a fine time getting himself elected in any city of the United States.

A SAGACIOUS Newfoundland dog, though not mad, was recently hanged in Brooklyn for biting 13 persons. If he had been a little more sagacious, he would have reflected that 13 is an unlucky number, and saved his neck by taking in a few more of the tax-payers.

"My dear, what is meant by the Lasker resolution, that the papers are all talking about?" "Why, I really haven't kept up with that thing. I suppose, however, that Mr. Lasker made a resolution to swear off, and failed in his plans. Human nature is very weak, Sarah."

A POLISH woman applied to the Chicago Town Clerk recently for a "three-years' marriage license," saying that she had a husband in the old country, but as he wasn't coming here for three years she would like to get married for the meantime.—(Springfield Republican.)

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY and Ella Wheeler are not to become a postal firm. But what a business they have if such a partnership were to be formed! Let James make the letters, and Ella make the envelopes, and give Ella the rattle of the post-boxes of the free, wide West, and the public would have a real book.

MR. BECKER said, last Sunday, that it was better to burn down a church than to quarrel in it. Several insurance agents will call on the great preacher to ask him to take this back, and he will doubtless retract when he comes to figure up the number of church quarrels now on hand and how few buildings would be left standing.

THERE is a young colored man in the City Hall who has never indulged in gaming in any form. Barren has incurred an unnecessary expense in "laying in" a white elephant for the coming season's attractions. This young man's services could have been secured at a smaller outlay, and with proper advertising, would have drawn larger crowds. He must be a second Moses.

THE Poet of the Asphaltum contributes the following:  
The Yeoman paper seems to fear  
If news were copyrighted,  
The country reader to be full of cheer—  
With much all delighted.  
After careful observation  
It liketh in my crew  
It were supererogation  
To get up such a law.  
According to the public's views,  
The Yeoman never prints the news.

"HE spirits predict that Louisville, because so many of its people are getting and holding money, will be covered with water, roofs and all. Such a flood would be much worse for those who are not getting and holding money, as the fellows with the money could easily move, while those without it might have to stay and drown. If the spirits would hover around the beer saloons, they would find more of us spending money than they have been led to suppose."

MARY ANDERSON is worth a cool \$350,000. The bulk of it is invested in United States bonds and mortgages on valuable real estate. She owns some property in Brooklyn, a good deal of land in Long Branch, and some more real estate here in New York. She is also the possessor of a very pretty piece of New York Central stock and some little Lake Shore. At one time she owned a block of Louisville and Nashville, but she was out of it when those shares rolled down hill. Mary has \$20,000 in cash to her credit in a bank in this city. That is the extent of her ready money. Dr. Griffin receives a liberal salary from her for managing

the business of the concern, and he has to account to her every week as rigidly as though she didn't know him from an old boot.—(New York World.)

It is announced from Indiana that one of the Devel family has failed and made an assignment. Although the family have been very extensively engaged in business throughout the country, some member of it having an interest in almost every great enterprise in the land, this seems to have been the first instance in which one of the name has been embarrassed. In this instance the liabilities may be very great, but it is safe to infer that the assets will over-balance the liabilities.

THERE are many obstacles in the way of the proposed scheme of providing temporary work for those who are the most obvious being the difficulty of furnishing work that would not be perfunctory, so to speak. To set men to work carrying material from one part of an inclosure to another, or in drawing empty buckets from empty wells, or piling lumber for others to displace again, is not putting them to work. The people who object to prison labor will certainly object to tramp labor, and the chief objection to this feature of the scheme will be the tramp himself.—(New York Times.)

## FAILED TO SUSTAIN THEM.

The Court of Appeals Reverses a Damage Suit and a Murder Sentence.

(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)  
FRANKFORT, Feb. 21.—The Court of Appeals today reversed the cases of Imeson & Limerick vs. Newport and Covington Bridge Company, and Newport and Covington Bridge Company vs. Imeson & Limerick. This is a suit to recover about \$30,000 for the construction of a pier under the bridge crossing Licking river between Covington and Newport.

Judge Pryor, delivering the opinion, says there is a new principle of law involved, and holds that a court of law has no jurisdiction to reform a contract in writing upon the ground of mistake in its execution. The jurisdiction is with the court of equity. A written contract entered into by a corporation with a third party may be abandoned and a parol contract substituted. In such a case it is not necessary, in order to recover against the company, to show that the change in the contract was approved by an order of the board entered on the books of the corporation. The verbal consent of the Directors, or those authorized to contract, is sufficient.

The case of Austin Neace, of Perry county, who, together with Neace, was charged with killing Luther Caliban, on December 5, 1882, and received a sentence of 21 years to the penitentiary, was today reversed in the Court of Appeals.

## A Fatal Encounter.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—A special from Billings, Montana, says that five Piagn Indians left their reservation and crossed the Yellowstone at Clark's Fork river to the Crow reservation, and stole fifty-three ponies. Four Crows, accompanied by Jos. Gate, Chancey Ames, Philip Swide, John Owens and three other white men, followed their trail and had a fight with the Piagns at Halstone basin, forty miles northwest of Billings. Chancey Ames and Jos. Gate were killed and Owens and Swide wounded. Four Piagns were killed and the horses recaptured. The bodies of Ames and Gate were taken to Park City. Both were well-to-do ranchmen.

## An Accused Man Cleared.

(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)  
DANVILLE, Ky., Feb. 21.—Robt. Woods, an old colored man, was in the Circuit Court for killing his wife about two years ago, was this evening declared not guilty and discharged from custody. The old fellow's countenance glowed with joy when he heard the verdict which everybody admits to have been a proper one. Applause in the back part of the court-house was promptly checked by Judge Orsley. The accused was ably defended by Messrs. J. Wesley Durham and C. C. Fox, and as ably prosecuted by R. C. Warren, Esq., Commonwealth's Attorney.

## A Famous Beauty Dead.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Fred W. Paramore, wife of the son of Col. J. W. Paramore, President of the Texas and St. Louis railroad, died at an early hour this morning. Mrs. Paramore, prior to her marriage, was Miss Nellie Hazeltine, daughter of a prominent merchant of St. Louis, and was a leading belle of the city for several years. She was a very beautiful and accomplished lady, well known in Eastern and Southern society, and became famous a few years ago as the reported fiancée of Samuel J. Tilden.

## Married in Auburn.

(Special to the *Courier-Journal*.)  
AUBURN, Feb. 21.—Last night at 7 o'clock Dr. Thomas Blakey was united in marriage to Miss Lucille Blakey by Rev. McCormac, of this city, and Jesse Grider, of Bowling Green. After the ceremony they left for New Orleans to attend the Mardi Gras. The groom is one of our rising physicians, and the bride is the lovely and accomplished daughter of Judge G. D. Blakey.

## Evading Doctors' Bills.

RICHMOND CENTER, Wis., Feb. 21.—B. F. Ames, a prominent citizen of Bondre, 10 miles from this city, yesterday killed his wife and then attempted suicide by cutting his throat, and will die. Protracted sickness in the family was the cause.

## How to Eat an Orange.

(See *Y. B. Commercial Advertiser*.)  
"Oranges should never be eaten in company," says an authority. We have noticed the disadvantages of eating oranges, too, and have come to the conclusion that the only way to really enjoy an orange is to retire to some sheltered spot in the grove, strip, seize the orange and go in swimming in it.

## The English Language.

(Salt Lake Herald.)  
An item going the rounds of the press begins: "The riding of a 'cycle' is productive of a curious condition of the mind, and is almost identical to starchy." Interpreted, we believe this means that exercise on a bicycle "makes" a fellow swell and melts his paper collar.

## Ready to Meet the Issue.

(Salt Lake Herald.)  
It must be fair to reform or nothing, so far as the Democrats are concerned. A party without an issue or a policy is worse than no party at all. The rank and file of the Democracy is ready and willing to make the issue.

## The Great Linguist.

(Chicago News.)  
Congressman Rockwell says John A. Logan's name is never mentioned in Massachusetts. What, not even in the grammar schools, as a terrible example!

## We'll Not Tremble His.

(Buffalo Courier.)  
Prince Bismarck may reassure himself. Congress will probably not offend in a similar way with the time could for him to be the subject of federal eulogy.

## A Soggy Mixture.

(New York World.)  
A Cincinnati newspaper is a rather soggy affair nowadays, being composed of water and music in the proportion of three to one.

## Decaying at the Top.

(Philadelphia Record.)  
The British Queen appears to have hurt her knee in her head when she fell down stairs.

## A Pointed Remark.

(Philadelphia Call.)  
We clip the following from the initial number of George Francis Train's paper: "I am not a Republican."

## Needs a Soothing Syrup.

(Chicago Tribune.)  
The Ohio river must overcome the habit of rolling out of bed.

## AMONG BOOKS.

The Last Issues of the Press in Volumes and Popular Magazines Briefly Reviewed.

## FRESH LITERATURE.

The Literary News.—A monthly review of an eclectic order. [F. Leypoldt, 32 Park Row, N. Y.]

Appletons Literary Bulletin is published monthly. It will be sent to libraries, reading clubs, colleges, and other institutions of learning, without charge. To individual subscribers, 50 cents per annum, postage prepaid. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, 1, 3 and 5 Bond street, New York.

Reception Day, or number three of the elegant little paper-covered series of dialogues, recitations, etc., for schools. It is a quarterly now, and is a work of care and not a mere scissors and paste compilation. [H. L. Kellogg & Co., 21 Park Place, New York; 30 cents each, \$1 a year.]

Dorcas Magazine.—This small magazine for ladies is especially devoted to giving instructions in knitting and crochet work. Mrs. Marie Henderson conducts it, and some poetry and story matter gives the worker a hint to stop and read a bit. It is a monthly. [572 Broadway, N. Y., \$1 yearly.]

The American Bookseller.—This is the most complete and valuable of all the annual catalogues, which have a periodical supplementary issue. The labor of classification and of alphabetical arrangement, must be very great. No dealer in books, or general purveyor, can afford to be without it. [The American News Company, N. Y., \$2 50 a year.]

"Our Little Ones."—How they get all of the fine pictures and what they tell all of the stories that children want but have never heard, and how that darling little "Four-year-old" in this picture, was ever spared out of heaven long enough "to be taken;" this is unexplainable. [Russell Publishing Company, 36 Bromfield street, Boston; \$1 50 a year; for eight months, \$1; one copy, 15 cents.]

The Modern Age.—This is one of the very best of the cheap magazines. Its "Story of a Genius" is the best musical series of the series. The Kronprinz Hotel, City Church-yard, Under the Pelican Flag, Seven-year Sleepers, and in fact all of the articles, are excellent reading matter. The March number is in our hands. Like some other magazines, it puts its address out of sight. John P. Morton & Co. and Curry & Deering have it. [\$1 00 a year.]

Bertrand et Danton and Le Génie de M. Poirer.—These are two plays, the first of five and the second of four acts, printed in French, and they are Nos. 7 and 12 of the Library of the Theatre Contemporain, or modern French plays. They are neatly printed, and valuable to all who read the French language of the people who set the fashions for the world. [William R. Jenkins, Editeur et Libraire Français, 850 Fifth avenue, New York. 25 cents each.]

Messrs. T. B. Peterson, publishers and booksellers, Philadelphia, have issued a society novel, in which the grand passion does not seem, from the inscription on the title page, to have been kept in the bounds. It is a



and present his views in behalf of any legislation that may be proposed looking to that end sought.

Mr. H. Leech, the member from California, is one of the best members of the House. Dignified and courtly in his manners, he rarely speaks, and then only to state some point in debate. He never explains his vote, never throws any obstructions in the way of legislation and always votes intelligently. As an evidence of the high public spirit of the House, the chairman was the guardian of 78 children, the administrator of 107 estates and the assignee in bankruptcy of 164 cases. He was never sued.

Capt. W. J. Stone, of Lyons, made the splendid speeches to-day in the House on the Branch Penitentiary Bill. In the first he set out in eloquent terms the reasons for building a new penitentiary, the necessity of releasing these men from a crowded prison. Passing from there he was very eloquent in denouncing the present means of dealing with the criminals. He pointed out the location of the new prison. His second speech, in reply to Mr. Adair was one of the ablest efforts the House has seen. He pointed out the defects of the words in which criticized the utterances of the member from Union were nicely chosen and yet very effective. His speech was so well received that he was applauded tentatively. The passage of the bill is a great compliment to him, as the opposition

was ably led by Adair and was very determined. S. M. B.

Excellent Views of the Flood.

J. Henry Doerr, the well-known photographer, at Twelfth and Market, has finished a series of splendid pictures of the flood taken at its height. They embrace views from Twenty-third to Third avenue, Third street and Radcl avenue, Broadway, east of Shelby, and the Point far above the bridge. Mr. Doerr's money was the first contributed at the Board of Trade rooms toward the relief of the destitute sufferers, and in addition to that he is contributing the entire proceeds derived from the sale of these pictures to the same good cause.

THE rose-bud opening to the morn,  
While yet the dew hangs on the thorn,  
Finds the sweet-scented Radiana is wroth  
To breathe her lips that kiss Sozopolis.  
That touched with a soft crimson glow  
That shows the dazzling tint of so.

**LOCAL NOTICES.**

**Pain in the Back.**

Have you pain in small of the back? It is your kidneys. Wintermuth's Buchu and Pareira will relieve you.

**To Consumptives.**—Wilbur's Cod-Liver Oil Liniment has now been before the public two years, and has steadily grown in favor and

preparation was of high intrinsic value.

collaboration of the Phosphate & Lime  
Company of New York, Dr. A. C. Wilbur,  
produced a new phase in the treatment of  
consumption and all diseases of the Lungs.  
It is taken by the most delicate invalids with-  
out creating the disgusting nausea which is such  
an objection to the Cod Liver Oil as taken  
until Lime. It is prescribed by the regular fac-  
ulty. Sold by the proprietor, A. C. Wilbur, Chemist,  
Boston, and all druggists.

Dr. Wintersmith's Liver Pills.—This is  
season of the year when the system should  
be thoroughly purged of the humors which en-  
disease. There is no purgative or cathartic  
mild as effective as Dr. Wintersmith's  
Purgative Liver Pills—causing neither na-  
use nor griping pains, as is the case with the  
other cheap patent pills of the day. most of  
which are composed of calomel or mercury, and  
usually prepared by inexperienced persons.

**MARRIAGES.**

SPÖRER—WINSTANLEY.—On Thurs-  
day evening, Feb. 21, 1854, by the Rev. B. M. M.  
Clark, Mr. W. F. SPÖRER and Miss JENNIE  
WINSTANLEY.

**DEATHS.**

DEERING.—At 6:50 A. M., February 20,  
George DEERING, in the 43d year of his age.

dist church, Friday, Feb. 22, at 10 A. M.

**SPECIAL NOTICES.**

Husband's Calined Magnesia.—Four first  
million medals awarded. Samples acceptable to  
taste, and smaller dose, than any other Ma-  
gnesia. For sale in registered, stamp book  
druggists' and country stores, and by T. J.  
band, Jr., Philadelphia. \$5.25 each

**MEETINGS.**

**PUREKA R. A. CHAPTER, No. 191.**  
We must in stated communication  
this Friday evening at 7 o'clock. Com-  
plices of sister chapters are invited to attend.  
ISAAC A. KELLY,  
E. O. Brown, Sec'y.

**RAILROADS.**

**Noties.**  
CHESAPEAKE, OHIO AND SOUTHERN R.  
GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER U.  
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 23, 1887.  
COMING schedule. We will resume all  
our schedule Passenger trains, which  
were discontinued on account of high  
water. Trains will arrive and depart at  
usual times. R. F. MITCHELL,  
G. E. F. and P.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**Clairvoyance.**

ALL to call on MME. MAREE, the renowned and noted Clairvoyant and

**WOOD AND CARD**

This extensive garden is now ready for sale on a term of six months. Mr. W. WOOLLE felt desirous

**HAMEL'S**

WHITE AND COLORED.

Standard weight and size, and for sale by

suit purchasers. Imported by  
**WINTHROP, CUNNINGHAM & S**

45 & 47 S. Front St., Philadelphia.  
Jaco2 FRMo19

**STAINED GLASS**  
GEO. A. BOWEN  
184 1/2 Fourth St., CINCINNATI, O.  
Orders taken for interior household and  
statistical decorations. 364 M.W.

**E. S. STEWART'S**  
Frankfort Lottery of Kentucky  
CLASS 57—FEBRUARY 12, 1884.  
54 25 30 34 38 73 41 5 48 43 8  
CLASS: 88.  
60 62 70 55 49 52 65 25 35 64 27 19  
339 and 341 WEST MARKET  
This Company does no business through  
United States Mails.

**CORPORATION NOTICE**  
Election Notice—Louisville Bridge  
The annual meeting of the stockholders of  
the Louisville Bridge Company, will be  
held at the office of the Company, Room 21, Be-  
come Building on Monday, March 3, 1884,  
12 o'clock meridian, at which time an or-  
der will be held for five directors to serve the suc-  
ceeding year.  
GEO. S. MCKINLEY, Secretary.

**STEAMSHIPS.**

CUNARD LINE

**STEERAGE RATES** from Queenstown to  
New York, \$21. Apply to J.D. O'LEARY  
Franklin Bank, 215 Fifth  
Avenue, New York.  
Drafts on Dublin, Cork and London for sale.







**MEDICAL.**

# ABLE INFORMATION

—TO—

## S SUFFERING WITH DISEASES

OF THE

## Kidneys and Bladder.

The following extracts from the U. S. and Dispensatories, showing the medicinal Eucau and Pareira Brava:

Eucau is gently stimulant, with a peculiar to the urinary organs, producing diuretic-like all similar medicines, exciting di-

When circumstances favor this effect, patients have long used it in a variety of ways. From these rude practitioners, the use has been borrowed by the resident English physicians, by whose recommendation it has become employed in Europe, and has come into general use. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder, and morbid action of the Bladder and Urethra.

the Prostate, and Retention or Incon-  
tinence of the Urine, from a loss of tone in  
the bladder in its evacuation. It has also  
been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheu-  
matism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.  
Sera Brava is tonic, aperient and diuretic.  
It was introduced into European practice as  
early as 1688, and enjoyed great reputation  
as a cathartic. It is recommended in Calculi,  
Gonorrhoea, Chronic Inflammation and Ulcer-

the Kidneys and Bladder, Leucorrhæa, and Jaundice. The purpose for which it is chiefly employed is for the relief of the diseases of the urinary passages. Sir H. Rodd found it very useful in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder, in allaying irritation of the organ and correcting the disposition to profuse mucous secretion; and it has since come into general use in the same affections. Great advantage may often be de-

smith's Extract of Buchu and Pareira  
all the virtues of fresh Buchu Leaves,  
increased in its efficacy by being com-  
bined with the other ingredients Pareira Brava,  
Juniper Berries and Spirit of Nitre in  
order to add greatly to its curative power.  
A certain remedy for all diseases of the  
Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsical Swelling,  
has myself every case of Nephritis.

has been given. It is a specific remedy for the Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine, Mucous Discharges, Gleet, Irritation of the Bladder, in short, for all diseases of the organs, whether existing in male or female. Many diseases peculiar to females it cures, and especially so is it at that critical CHANGE IN LIFE. For Chlorosis, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Menstrual Periods, Ulcerated state of the

Lucoerchia or Whites. It is a specific  
It is a certain cure for Bed-wetting in  
For weakness arising from early in-  
cess, in youth, and dissipation, it  
is a specific.  
It is a secret nostrum, but is recommended  
by our leading physicians. For all  
diseases. Manufactured by C. H.  
MITH.  
R. PETER & Co., Louisville, Ky. General

**R. RICE,**  
Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,  
Educated and locally qualified physician and the

all forms of PRIVATE,  
ECONOMIC and SEXUAL DIS-  
EASES.  
Gonorrhea and Impotency,  
result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in man,  
or other causes, and producing some of the fol-  
lowing: Nervousness, Seminal Emission, (night emis-  
sions), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Phos-  
phorus in Urine, Aversion to Society or Isolation,  
and General Poverty, are the

Improper or untimely are thoroughly and permanently. **SYPHILIS** positively cured and eradicated from the system. **Gonorrhea**, **ET. Stricture, Orehitis, Heria, (or Rupia),** and other private diseases quickly cured. It is evident that a physician who pay special attention to the cure of these diseases and treating thousands assures great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often and persons to my care. What it is important to city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately by mail or express anywhere.

**QUESTIONS GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES**  
**Stricken.**  
 Answered personally or by letter free and invited.  
 Reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.  
**PRIVATE COUNSELOR**  
 Answers sent in any and every, securely sealed, for delivery  
 should be read by all. Address to Editor  
 Questions from A. S. 11, 10 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.

**LANCASTER'S**  
DISPENSARY,  
Fourth Street, between Market and  
Ferson Streets, near Market St.,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
LANCASTER, a regular graduate in all the branches

**PHILIS**, the direst affliction of mankind, and the offspring yet unborn, is arrested in its incalculable, positively cured, and the poison entirely eradicated.

**ASTHMA**, cured in from two to five days.

**AND STRICTURE**, however obstinate and complacently cured.

**NIC CATARRH AND SORE THROAT**, causing loss

usually treated by a treatment mild and pleasant, derive that it cures the worst cases, though the nose have become inflamed.

**DIARRHÆA**, treated with eminent success.

**FRIGIDA**, Frigidity, and all other diseases of the Uterus, cured without the use of the knife or caustic.

**ASTORKEIA** and **IMPOTENCY**, the result of self- and sexual excesses, causing Nervousness, Seminal Debility, Dizziness, Dimness of sight, Indigestion, Memory, Deafness, &c., cured by the use of Sexual Power, rendering Marriage improper and positively curing in half the time usually required.

ment does not interfere with business, nor expose  
E. Charges reasonable and CASH GUARANTEED.  
and correspondence confidential.  
ours—9 A. M. to 1 P. M.; from 2:30 to 6 and from  
4. Sundays 9 to 1:30 A. M.  
DR. LANCASTER, as above.

WINTERSMITH'S  
Tonic Syrup  
—OR—  
HILL CURE

Every Form of Fever and Ague, Dumb  
Chills, Remittent and Intermit-  
tent Fevers.  
Will When Broken, Does Not Return.

ore or less derangement of the Liver, and of the digestive organs. The remedies given have reference only to preventing oxym or breaking the chill, without re- condition the system may be left in e chills have been removed; whereas the eaking of the chill is but a small part of required to perfect a radical cure. The organs of the body, more especially the and the Stomach, must be brought into a

condition, otherwise a return of the  
ill will be the probable result. The true rea-  
son, therefore, why the relapses of Chills  
are so frequent is because they have never  
more than half cured; that is, the causes  
first produced the disease have never been  
removed. A proper use of WINTERSMITH'S  
never fails to cure the most obstinate  
of Fever and Ague.

**THUR PETER & CO.,**  
Wholesale Agents, Louisville, Ky.

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**R NEN** Cures in 3 days. Drug store, 15  
N. Eleventh, Phila. Fourth ave.  
eu st., Louisville. ja23 FrMo&We78

Emissions checked from first  
 hour of use, by mechanical  
 means. Extensively used in lu-  
 natic asylums and hospitals.  
 Pat. by U. S. Government, now  
 offered to sufferers outside.  
 Cures in one month. Recommended by  
 medical men and Journals. No cure, no  
 fee. Blue book with opinions free. Address,  
 Dr. J. C. H. (chartered under State Laws).

**NEIGHBOOD RESTORED.**  
Victims of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure. We will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., New York

ENGRAVING, ETC.

RAVING AND DESIGNING

—ON—

WOOD.

ER-JOURNAL JOB PRINTING CO.,  
Fourth Ave. and Green.

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# DON'T FORGET THAT THE NEXT GRAND DRAWING WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28. THREE SINGLE-NUMBER DRAWING AT 130 O'CLOCK AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE LADY, REV. THOMAS PENICK OFFICIATING. THE ATTENDANTS WERE MISS MAGGIE MARTIN, OF WOODFORD COUNTY, SISTER OF THE GROOM, AND DR. T. D. FINCK. THE BRIDAL PARTY LEFT AT ONE O'CLOCK ON C. & O. FOR "THE MAPLES," IN WOODFORD COUNTY, THE HOME OF MR. JESSE MARTIN, FATHER OF THE GROOM.

## WHOLE TICKETS ONLY \$2.00. HALF \$1.00.

### TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT OFFICES, Nos. 507 THIRD ST. AND 412 W. MARKET ST.

#### CAPITAL PRIZES \$30,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, 1,857 UNTEASED AMOUNTING TO \$10,400.

##### OFFICE AT 507 THIRD ST. OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK EVERY NIGHT.

## CITY FEATURES.

A. C. Ridley & Co.'s New Establishment will be known as the Mammoth Millinery or the Paris of Louisville.

"Mardi Gras"—\$10 to 15 to New Orleans and return via the Ohio and Mississippi railway. Tickets will be on sale Feb. 22, 23 and 24, good returning to include March 20, 1884. For tickets and further information apply to office, south-east corner Fourth and Main streets.

A. C. Ridley & Co. Lead.—They are showing Spring Hats and Bonnets at their Mammoth Double Store room, Jefferson st.

Far better than quinine is Dr. Winternath's Sarsaparilla. It is a purely vegetable preparation and is not only effective in the treatment of the blood, but it is also a powerful purgative. It is sold by all druggists.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.—We call the attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city to the advertisement of Dr. Winternath's Sarsaparilla. It is a purely vegetable preparation and is not only effective in the treatment of the blood, but it is also a powerful purgative. It is sold by all druggists.

## Courier-Journal.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY EDITION.	Per Line.
First five and eighth pages.	\$0.15
First page (publishers' option).	75
Special Notices, nonpareil.	50
City Features, nonpareil.	50
Reading matter, nonpareil.	50
For Sale, Rent, Wants, Boarding, Steamer, Marriage, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices.	12 1/2
SUNDAY EDITION.	Per Line.
First page.	\$0.20
Other pages.	10
Special Notices, nonpareil.	75
City Features, nonpareil.	50
Reading matter, nonpareil.	50
For Sale, Rent, Wants, Boarding, Steamer, Marriage, Deaths, Religious and Society Notices.	15
WEEKLY EDITION.	Per Line.
Business Notices.	\$0.03
Reading matter, nonpareil.	1.00
Reading matter, million.	1.25
Solid Advertisements.	1.50
Seven Words to a Line.	Fourteen Lines to an Inch.

The following discounts will be made on individual contracts: On contracts from \$100 to \$500, 5 per cent; on contracts from \$500 to \$1,000, 10 per cent; on contracts from \$1,000 to \$5,000, 15 per cent; on contracts from \$5,000 to \$10,000, 20 per cent; on contracts from \$10,000 to \$25,000, 25 per cent; on contracts from \$25,000 to \$50,000, 30 per cent.

## RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS. (Postage prepaid by the Publishers.) Daily. Sundays Omitted. One Year—\$12.00. Six Months—\$7.00. Three Months—\$4.00. DELIVERED BY CARRIER. Per week, Sundays included—80 cents. Per week, Sundays omitted—75 cents. Weekly paper one year \$1.00. Six months 50 cents. Three months 30 cents.

## COURIER-JOURNAL BRANCH OFFICES.

The Courier-Journal has established Branch Offices for Correspondence and the receipt of advertisements and subscriptions, and the sale of the paper may always be found, as follows: New York—Rooms 4 and 5, Tribune Building. St. Louis—Rooms 4 and 5, Commercial Hotel. Cincinnati—North corner Fourth and Race sts., Commercial Hotel. St. Paul—Rooms 4 and 5, Commercial Hotel. Chicago, Ill.—Cub Room 5, Grand Pacific Hotel. Editor L. W. Hadden, Manager.

## PICKED UP.

The City Hall will be closed to-day. The Fourth-avenue Gospel Mission rooms had a crowded house last night. DR. EMANUEL MYERS will preach an English sermon in the First-Street Temple to-night. CHIEF OF POLICE TAYLOR is out of shoes, clothing, etc., for flood sufferers, and wants more.

## The Catholic Bishop has issued his directions for Lent, which begins next Wednesday, the 27th.

## The police continue to warrant the street obstructions who display goods on both sides of the pavement.

## The Water Company's office will be kept open to-day for the first time in four years on Washington's birthday.

## DR. MURPHY is actively conducting a successful gospel service at the Walnut-street Methodist church every night.

## RABBI MOSES will deliver an English lecture, subject, "Moral Courage," in the Broad way Temple this evening.

## The young ladies' Bible class of Walnut-street Presbyterian church give a musical and literary entertainment to-night.

## CAPT. J. H. SAMSON, nephew of Chancellor Edwards, acted yesterday very efficiently as City Court Prosecuting Attorney.

## The Young Ladies of the First Christian church have made elaborate arrangements for a Lady Washington tea party to-night.

## To-night the Zion Episcopal church have a party given in the parlors of the church.

## A REGIO coachman was fined \$5 yesterday for driving an ex-husband's carriage too fast, although the banker didn't think it was fast.

## CHIEF TAYLOR treated the flood sufferers in the Exposition building to a good dinner of fresh beef, mutton and coffee, which was partaken of with becoming digestive vigor.

## The regular young men's meeting of Walnut-street Baptist church, northeast corner of Fourth and Walnut, will be held at 7:30 o'clock to-night. All young men are invited to attend.

## DR. WEAVER is having great success with his religious revival at Bowling Green. A letter from there says the ladies and pulpit platform even are crowded. Nearly one hundred have confessed.

## The city ordinance court docket had only thirteen cases yesterday afternoon. Col. Aaron Kohn presided, and Capt. J. H. Samson prosecuted. Three delinquent dog-owners, two unlicensed wagon men and an unlicensed cattle-driver were fined. Lum, Simons and James Alexander were fined for fast driving.

## DR. MORTON had two fine meetings in the Second Presbyterian church yesterday, and preached two of his very best and strongest sermons. Notwithstanding his constant and laborious work the past two weeks, he seems to be as vigorous, and his voice is in good condition, as when he began. His meetings for the remainder of the week will be this evening at 7:30 o'clock and to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 4 o'clock.

## ASYLUM INVESTIGATION.

Hugh Barclay Tells How and Why His Relatives Had Him Adjudged Insane.

He Thinks It Was Done to Prevent His Testifying in a Remarkable Lawsuit.

How a Pauper Lunatic Named Rice Was Killed by an Overdose of Chloral.

Another Discharged Patient Recites the Experiences of His Life Among the Lunatics.

TO BE CONTINUED THIS MORNING.

The testimony of Mr. Hugh Barclay, Jr., the Louisville banker, who had formerly been an inmate of the Asylum, was continued yesterday morning before the Investigating Committee. The first question asked him was how he happened to be put in the asylum.

## A REMARKABLE STORY.

"I think," said he, "I was put in to prevent me testifying in the case of Dr. R. P. Townsend vs. the Logan-county National Bank, a case which was decided last January. My brother swore that I was insane to prevent me from testifying. Dr. Townsend had \$12,800 in county bonds which I bought, but agreed to return if he desired. He asked for the return of the bonds, but the bank refused to deliver them, notwithstanding our agreement. They maintained that it was my individual transaction, and also that the bank, being a national one, had no right to deal in these bonds. The case hinged upon my testimony, and my deposition being taken, it was corroborated by the books which I had not seen for three years. It was claimed that I was insane, and the case hinged on this question. The jury returned a general verdict and two special ones, all of which were in favor of the plaintiff. My brother, who is now cashier of the bank, and who was mainly instrumental in having me sent to the asylum, testified that I was insane."

The witness said that he knew of Col. Buford's escape from the asylum only by hearsay. Col. Buford had been allowed a great many privileges, and had once told witnesses that he had visited a farm house four or five miles from the asylum. He was not accompanied by any employee of the institution. Witness was in ward No. 24, which was also occupied by four other patients. One day an epileptic patient named Jack Gaines had a fit and fell down over him. While in these fits Gaines had a homicidal mania. Fortunately, some one saw him, and removed Gaines, otherwise witness thought he would have been in great danger of his life, as Gaines would probably have killed him.

When partially recovered from the fit, at another time a paralytic named Jim McDowell was in a wheel-chair, near which Gaines had another fit. As soon as partially recovered the epileptic attempted to kill McDowell with a bed-slat. He struck at him once, but missed him.

Witness was asked if he knew an epileptic named Ben Howard, and if he had been treated by any employee of the institution. He had a bad reputation, and one time an attendant named Doyle told witness that he had a fight with him. Doyle said he had knocked Howard down and jumped on his breast with his feet. Howard subsequently said that he had had a rib fractured. Witness had not reported this to Dr. Gale because he was afraid of the attendant.

He was asked if he saw Dr. Gale often. "He used to come through the ward every Sunday. It was scrubbed and cleaned up regularly in preparation for this visit. He never talked with witness voluntarily. His conduct toward me and the other patients was kind. I have been told by other patients that they had approached Dr. Gale when he was on ward visits, but had been put off. He seldom made a longer visit than five minutes."

## KILLED BY CHLORAL.

"Chloral was freely used. A man named Rice, who was sent from here and was very wild, while I was sitting on the portico one night made a great deal of noise. An attendant called for Dr. Riley, but he did not make his appearance. Mrs. Riley came out, and the attendant, whose name I do not know, asked her what he had done. She said, 'Give him chloral and a good dose.' The next morning Rice was dead, but I can not say from what cause. I understood he was a pauper lunatic from many delusions. I think he had no friends."

"I do not know positively of any patients committing suicide. I know of a great many making their escape. It was a very common occurrence, as all wanted to get away."

"I have often seen the Commissioners. Mr. Garr was to frequently come to the executive part of the asylum, but never in the wards, except with the other Commissioners. He used to come through the ward every Sunday. When he did so, he was very effable. Some of the Commissioners did not come. Mr. Whipple, Mr. Bridgeford, Mr. Bremaker and Mr. Hurd lived near enough to pay casual visits, and did so frequently."

"I once wrote a letter to Mr. James Bridgeford, in which I handed him secretly one day. I said in it that whether he believed I was sane or insane, I thought my physical condition was such as to justify my release. I said that if released I was willing to live under the watch of a committee or to have my right arm and leg chained down. I never heard from that letter. It was written after my application for discharge to Dr. Gale. I was never searched or examined, and here is a knife which I carried all through my stay. Neither Dr. Gale nor other attendants of the asylum, to my knowledge, ever made an examination of my mental condition. I never heard of any other patients being examined in this manner."

## HOW RELATIVES PROVED HIM INSANE.

In cross-examination the witness stated that when he was tried for lunacy he had

W. W. Lyles, L. C. Garrigus and Judge Edwards represent him. He does not doubt that they had done so. The reason he had employed the three was because his relatives had employed two lawyers to assist the Prosecuting Attorney. He knew most of the jury, and some of them had been misled. The attorneys who prosecuted him were John M. Porter, James M. Bowden (now Judge of the Superior Court) and W. F. Browder. When the witness had been tried before Messrs. Browder and Bowden were not here to assist Mr. Barker in the prosecution. The court appointed T. H. Ryan to act as witness for the defense. He was not consulted as to the appointment.

"I believe Bill Lyles and Edwards went back on me. When I was tried I took from my desk fifteen or twenty papers, which I did not care to have fall into the hands of my committee. I handed them to Lyles with instructions to keep them for me. I called for these again, and Lyles brought them to me, with the exception of one very important document. I learned afterward that he went to W. F. Browder, who succeeded me as President of the bank, and wanted to borrow \$100. Browder would not let him have it on his security. I returned in a few days with the papers, one of which would be Browder's great injury if published. He offered to give him his if he would let him have the money. Browder agreed to this and let him have it."

## CONDUCT OF HIS RELATIVES.

The witness said that when he was tried his relatives were all against him. His wife was under their influence, and he was a bitter enemy of the witness. If left to himself he believed she would never have consented to his going to the asylum. The strain gave him a nervous attack. He was very active against him. His nurses testified that he was sane. Witness denied that he had received more attention than other patients. He was not given a chair, because it was known that he could not get away. It was not because he was insane, but because of his physical condition. He was true to a certain extent to talk with the other patients, but could not visit more than one of the wards on account of his physical condition. He had no superior facilities for obtaining information about the workings of the asylum. Convalescent patients could walk back more opportunities than he. He regarded his memory a good one, and showed that it was in repeatedly telling the attempts of the attorneys to make him contradict himself.

Hon. John W. Caldwell, his brother-in-law, never visited him at the asylum. He was in the asylum from November 14, and no members of his family, except his children, had visited him. He heard that Dr. Gale had consented to let him go, and he was very anxious to get out. He was told by his brother that he had visited him, and tried to get witness to consent to go home and live under a committee without getting his rights. He wrote a surreptitious letter to Mr. Kinney, with the view of employing him as an attorney. Kinney, Mr. Kinney, told witness that he had been told that he had visited him, and tried to get witness to consent to go home and live under a committee without getting his rights. He wrote a surreptitious letter to Mr. Kinney, with the view of employing him as an attorney. Kinney, Mr. Kinney, told witness that he had been told that he had visited him, and tried to get witness to consent to go home and live under a committee without getting his rights. 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